DATE: NAME: CLASS:

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| **TOPICS 4-7** | **Topics 7-10Test** | **BLM 5-25** |
| ASSESSMENT |  |

# Goal • Assess your understanding of concepts and terms in Topics 7 to 10.

# What to Do

Carefully read the instructions before answering each set of questions.

**True or False**

In the space provided, indicate whether each statement is true (T) or false (F).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. Complex mountains are mountains formed by both folding and faulting.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Carbonate films are formed when a thin film of carbon residue preserves the outline of an

organism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Most fossils occur when the organism is buried slowly.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Dinosaur footprints are trace fossils.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. To be a useful index fossil, a species must have been rare.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Radiocarbon dating would be useful in dating the age of Earth.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The age of dinosaurs occurred in the Paleozoic Era.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Petroleum is a manufactured mixture of hydrocarbons.

**Matching**

Match the words in column A with the descriptions in the diagrams. Write the letter of the best response in the appropriate blank beside column A. Items in the diagrram may be used more than once or not at all.

**1. A**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountain formation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Upward or top part of folded rock.

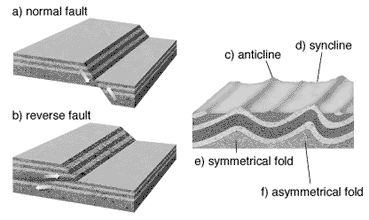
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vertical fault where the rock moves downward.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bottom of folded rock.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vertical fault where the rock is pushed up.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Irregular fold.

# Diagram



2. A

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The geologic time scale.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ First 4 billion years of Earth's history.

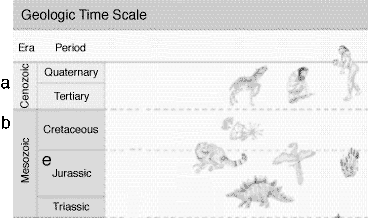
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The ancient life fossil era.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The middle life fossil era.

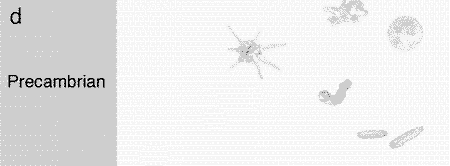
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The recent life fossil era.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ When dinosaurs dominated Earth.

# Diagram







# Multiple Chioce

Circle the option that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. How do young mountain ranges compare to old mountain ranges?

A) Younger mountains appear more rounded, and lighter in colour.

B) Younger mountains appear more rounded, and smaller.

C) Younger mountains appear more jagged, and taller.

D) Younger mountains appear more jagged, and lighter in colour

2. When tectonic plates move apart to form mountains, new, younger rock can be beneath the older rocks on top of the mountain. What are such mountains called?

A) thrust fault mountains

B) fault block mountains

C) complex mountains

D) reverse fault mountains

3. What kind of mountains are the Canadian Rockies?

A) thrust fault mountains

B) fault block mountains

C) complex mountains

D) reverse fault mountains

4. Why are fossils useful?

A) Fossils can be used to determine the relative age of rocks.

B) Fossils help us understand when and where organisms lived.

C) Fossils help us understand when certain organisms lived and then became extinct.

D) All of the above.

5. During a laboratory investigation you created a mould of your hand. Which mixture could you add to the mould to form a rigid, detailed cast that could be used for further study?

A) clay and water

B) plaster of Paris and water

C) paper mache

D) pebbles and white glue

6. What are tracks, burrows, and other evidence of animal activity known as?

A) moulds

B) casts

C) trace fossils

D) original remains

7. Which is the correct order of geological time beginning with the largest division and ending with the smallest?

A) era, eon, period

B) period, era, eon

C) eon, era, period

D) era, period, eon

8. Carcharodon Megalodon was a huge marine predator that lived during the Tertiary Period. It is thought to have had a length of 18-24 m and a mass of up to 20 000 kg. According to the geologic time scale, which other organisms would Carcharodon Megalodon likely have encountered during its lifetime?

A) first dinosaurs

B) flowering plants

C) mammals

D) both B and C

9. What is the term for a distinct layer of sedimentary rock?

A) level

B) strata

C) zone

D) layer

10. What is oil usually formed from?

A) land-based plants and animals

B) water-based plants and animals

C) both A and B

D) none of the above

11. Which is a heavy, almost solid form of petroleum?

A) oil

B) coal

C) sludge

D) bitumen

12. Use the following scenario to answer question(s).

You are in charge of locating and planning the recovery of oil and natural gas for a large petroleum company. You are asked to find a source of fossil fuels for the company's upcoming expansion project.

Which method could you use to help you determine the location of an oil source?

A) Study core samples of a potential area.

B) Use a vibroseis truck that creates seismic waves linked to a satellite.

C) Construct three dimensional, block diagrams of the area.

D) All of the above.

**Short Answers**

Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. Explain how the movement of tectonic plates contributes to mountain building.

1. For the first billion years of Earth’s history, there is little fossil evidence.